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[a1545]

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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2612]

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Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
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and we also supply fittings of every description.  
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Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

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[853]

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\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.  
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PIGSKIN SADDLES FROM 6 TO 12 LBS.

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NUMNAHS AND WEIGHT CLOTHS.

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1903. [a35]

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER,  
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,  
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,  
WARM UND CLOTHING, &c., &c. [a38]

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DROP ALONG AND GET THAT BOTTLE OF

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LESSNESS, DEPRESSION, AND NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!  
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

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TRUST COMPANY,  
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HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL BRANDS  
OF THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO  
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Reina Victoria,  
High Life,  
Perfection.

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Christmas (in boxes of 10),  
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Segundo Habano,  
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All orders may be addressed to the SALES  
DEPARTMENT and GENERAL DEPOT:

T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO. (China) Ltd.

17, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [a323]

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL

in Macao. Beautifully situated in Praya  
Grande next to Government House.

Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."

Apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [51]

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NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Class European Hotel, with rooms en suite and  
single, furnished with every regard to perfect  
comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very  
close proximity to the principal Banks and  
Shipping and Mercantile Offices.  
MODERATE TARIFF.  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [10]

VICTORIA HOTEL,  
SHAMSHAN, CANTON.  
BRITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.

Excellent Cuisine.

Every Convenience for Tourists.

T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.

Canton,



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WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

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Per Doz. Per Bot.

B. OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule	\$16.00	\$1.40
C. FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	20.00	1.70
D. VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior (Old Bottled), Violet Capsule	27.00	2.25

The following Wines, bottled in Europe, have been specially selected and procured from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO. of London and Oporto, and are of the highest class—

Per Doz. Per Bot.

DOURO	\$16.50	\$1.40
OLD TAWNY	24.00	2.00
INVALID	24.00	2.00
ESTRELLA	30.00	2.50
VERY OLD TAWNY	33.00	2.75
OLDEST and FINEST	50.00	4.25
	60.00	5.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On the 18th January, at Nagasaki, the wife of Marcus Mess, of a son.  
On the 22nd January, at Farnhill, Singapore, the wife of S. Lenn, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VERTS ROAD.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th February, 1933.

THERE has been a considerable amount of correspondence of late in the Shanghai papers and elsewhere on the perennial subject of missionaries, native Christians, and lawsuits, but it cannot be said that there is any more finality about the discussion than before. This subject, of course, is but a branch of the general "missionary question," a clause about which was oddly enough inserted in the British commercial treaty with China arranged last year by Sir JAMES MACKAY. Article XIII of that treaty, it may be remembered, ran:—"The missionary question in China being in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate the question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested." Such a Commission still awaits formation, and in the meantime various aspects of the missionary question continue to present themselves as of old. That aspect which concerns the action of missionaries when native converts are involved in lawsuits has attracted the most attention of late, and it is indeed the most difficult branch of the question at issue. Some rather voluminous letters have appeared in the *North-China Daily News* recently, interesting in themselves, but of a partisan character for the most part. This presence of bias is natural, for it is, of course,

the warm supporters of missionary enterprise and the strong opponents who are most disposed to keep the matter before the public. Yet it is indubitably a fact that it is equally to the interest of all concerned in the future of intercourse between China and the foreign Powers to help toward a settlement of the difficulties arising out of mission work in China. And it is to the moderate party that we must look chiefly to arrange a settlement. It cannot be expected, either that Chinese officials will be forced to go on putting up with non-consular interference with their administration of the law or that, with the wide-spread corruption obtaining in that administration, the foreign Powers can consent to see the work of their nationals among the Chinese attended by unmerited hardships to the converts. If all Chinese officials were upright and all missionaries discriminating there would be no need for any arrangement between China and the Powers for restraining either party; but such, as is only too well known, is far from being the case. It is an undoubted fact that there is a good deal of unfounded prejudice—though not so much as some would have us believe—against native Christians in the minds of many of the Chinese administrators of justice. It is also proved, on the testimony of inland missionaries themselves, that the convert is able in a great many cases to bring undue influence to bear when he is in trouble. The latter fact is very often not the fault of the missionary himself, but of the convert. Yet if the converts were not led by past experience to believe that an appeal to the foreign teacher would bring them the aid which they wanted they would not appeal in the way they do for that aid. Recently in *China's Millions* we read of a case where the supposed successful interference of a missionary—as a matter of fact he had done nothing, though the convert had got what he desired—led to a "coming to worship" at the Mission. The missionary ingeniously comments:—"It was encouraging to see so many coming, but perplexing to know how to treat them." We fail to see the ground for encouragement, from a religious point of view.

A correspondent writing from Hankow to the *North-China Daily News* sees something very ominous in the persistent demand of the Chinese for a free hand with native Christians, "which," he says, "is the plain English of it." He goes on to quote, and to endorse, a recent remark of Dr. MARTIN, who has devoted more than fifty years to mission work in China, that "in the present reform movement there is no room for Christianity." This is a striking statement, coming from one of so much experience as Dr. MARTIN, and the supporters of the missionary movement would do well to reflect upon it. If the reformers, the party to which we must necessarily look for whatever progress China is likely to make in the near future, find no room for Christianity in their programme, does it not suggest itself that the preachers of Christianity have gone a wrong way about evangelising China, and that a system which brings to worship "encouraging" numbers, who are "perplexing to know how to treat" is useless if those who are most hopeful about their country (as the reformers must be considered) are left practically untouched by this part of Western teaching? There is the example of Japan to look to. Can it be regarded as encouraging? If and when such a Commission as that contemplated in Article XIII of Sir JAMES MACKAY's treaty is formed, it is to be hoped that considerations of this nature will not be left out of the account, for if so, and if all idea of alteration in missionary methods in China must be dismissed, then the Commission may as well never be appointed.

Yesterday the German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Canton.

"A Colonist" is referred to a notice appearing in another column with reference to anonymously signed contributions.

The result of the general meeting of members of the Hongkong Club, advertised in our columns yesterday, was a decision to retain the bowling-alley.

The Russian cruiser *Askold*, which arrived here on Monday and forms the latest addition to the Russian fleet in these waters, was launched at Kiel in 1900. She is a vessel of 6,000 tons displacement and 19,000 i.h.p. (Schulz), has 3-inch deck armour, carries twelve 6-in. Q.F., twelve 3-in., eight 1.8, two 1.4 in., and two maxims guns, and six torpedo-tubes, and her speed is 23 knots.

A Peking telegram of the 22nd ult. says:—"The Russian Government is reported to be determined to establish a Customs at Dalny in spite of the opposition of Great Britain Japan and America. The Chinese Government appear to be about to alter their attitude towards the Russians. Prince Ching is still undecided about the matter and Sir Robert Hart is urging him to reject the Russian demand."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherlands Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. G. Murray Bain, \$25.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Tokyo, was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 22nd January, when he presented the photograph of King Edward and an autograph letter.

Li Chui-Pong, a Chinese rogue, was found guilty in Manila last week of masquerading as a customs collector and squeezing some of his countrymen for hush-money. He said he would rather go to China than to prison, and was given five days to catch a boat—Hongkong-bound of course!

The Japanese cruisers *Isokushimaru*, *Hashidate*, and *Matsushima*, which are shortly starting on a prolonged cruise as far south as New Zealand, are expected to arrive in Hongkong about the 23rd inst. and to leave again on the 28th. Thence they go to Singapore, Batavia, Australia and New Zealand ports, Manila, Amoy, Corea, and home.

The French Chamber of Deputies, says *L'Echo de China*, has voted upon the budgets of the interior, of finances, and of the colonies. A vote for the reduction by 1,000 men of the active military forces in the colonies was passed as an indication of the sentiments of the Chamber. This reduction had been accepted by the Minister of the Colonies.

The *New York Evening Post* is pleased with the fulfilment of its prediction that the rebate of the duty upon Philippine hemp would enable prejudiced European consumers of that commodity to taunt the United States with inconsistency regarding the open-door policy. The *Post* thinks there is no alternative to repeating this discriminating export duty. The British and German Governments have entered a protest with the United States Government against the alleged failure to maintain the "open-door" principle in the Philippines, and the matter has been referred by the Senate to the Philippine Committee Court.

A telegram to the *N.C. Daily News* dated Peking, 28th January, says:—"No answer has been returned by the Legations to the Chinese petition in regard to the payment of the indemnity, but the Peking Government is now obliged to recognise that there is no hope of the Powers agreeing to the payment of the Customs duties in gold, and that the continued payment of the indemnity on the gold basis is inevitable." The same correspondent says that the English, French, and United States Ministers have protested to the Board of Foreign Affairs against the appointment of Yu Lien-santo to the Governorship of Shansi.

About a year ago Japan and indeed the Far East generally were startled to hear of the disaster which befell the 5th Regiment in the snow at Aomori. Now the same regiment is preparing to despatch a similar expedition this season, proceeding with the greater caution born of bitter experience. The three lieutenants who escaped death by freezing last year are in charge of the arrangements. The *Japan Times* states that the monument to be erected at the place of the disaster will be completed by the middle of April. The monument will be in bronze and represent the figure, 30 feet from base to top, of a soldier at the time of the unfortunate incident.

The Kobe police have arrested a Japanese who had attempted to pass forged notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. When arrested the man was found to have in his possession 10 \$10 notes dated 1898, which the police took to the local agency of the Hongkong Bank, where they were declared to be unmistakable forgeries, the signature (H. C. Sandford) being lithographed and the numbering being very badly done. The paper was also of an inferior quality. The man under arrest had just arrived from Nagasaki. The Kobe police have also seized some \$1 notes purporting to be issued by the same bank at Hongkong bearing the signature of T. Jackson, but without the signature of the chief accountant.

It is New Year's review of China in 1902 the *L. & C. Express* says of Macao:—"This 'Sleepy Hollow' has become a centre of intrigue, while the prospect of a railway line to Canton has induced many Chinese to buy up land on speculation. The Portuguese Envoy has asked for an extension of his Government's authority from Macao to some of the adjacent islands, but this request has met with no success. Both the Portuguese and the French have applied for the Macao-Canton Railway Concession. It is a very pretty picture of the mixing up of priests and politics. The latest act of the Portuguese authorities has been to establish a Press censorship, a sure sign of a failing constitution."

The two new first-class armoured cruisers of last year's programme possess exceptional interest from the fact that they are the first vessels of the class that have been designed by Mr. Philip Watts since he has been appointed Director of Naval Construction. As was anticipated, they follow in some important particulars, on the lines of the celebrated *Elswick* cruisers built for foreign governments. The chief point that strikes one on looking at the designs is the great power of the armament and the disposition of the armour. There are six 9.2 in. guns and ten 6 in. q.f. guns, besides the usual light weapons. These 16 guns are to be mounted in an armoured citadel and two armoured turrets. The length of the new armoured cruisers on the waterline is to be 500 ft., the ram extending below water 10 ft. The beam is to be 73 ft. and the draught 26 ft. The displacement will be 13,500 tons, and the speed 22½ knots, with 24,000 i.h.p.

In Manila the other day a citizen was fined \$50 (gold, of course) for selling liquor on a Sunday.

Barnes' Night was celebrated in fitting style in Manila, and the admirers of the Scottish bard there were not without bagpipes music either, Piper McGregor obliging.

The claim of Mrs. Bradley Strong (Miss May Yoh) against the estate of Lord Francis Hope, which has recently engaged the attention of the courts, has been so tied amicably. The terms of the settlement are not disclosed.

The Federated Malay States' tin output from January to November, 1902, reached 690,859 piculs, against 700,837 piculs the corresponding period of 1901—a decrease of 9,977 piculs. The tin duty collected amounted to \$7,507,139, against \$6,300,508.

Soon after the launching from the naval yard at Yokohama of the Japanese 3rd-class cruiser *Nishiki* in November last, the keel was laid of another cruiser of 2,900 tons displacement. She is expected to be launched from the yard in the course of the present year, and is to be christened *Otona*.

Local Freemasons will be interested to hear that Worshipful Master C. H. Burrit returned to Manila on the *City of Peking* with a charter for the Manila Lodge. Among the guests at the celebration banquet were Messrs. John Herbert Dixon and Peter Parsons, St. John's, No. 618, Hongkong.

A Kimberley wire last month stated that Asiatic labour is being introduced into Koffyfontein mine. Indians have been recruited there, and 300 more have arrived from Port Elizabeth. One hundred of these have already been despatched to the mine. Much interest is felt in the experiment, which is the first of the kind.

## BIG SCHEME FOR MANILA.

The *Cablenews* of Manila says that Mr. E. H. Harriman who controls the Union and Southern Pacific railroads has plan for the establishment of a great highway across the American continent and ocean from New York to Manila. He has recently been in Washington conferring with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root as to the government interest and concern in the great project. Recent Press despatches from Washington discuss the matter at length.

## PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

The telegram sent by the Manila Chamber of Commerce to the Senator Lodge, Washington, on the subject of the currency of the islands was in the following terms:—"Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong Bank, Guaranty Trust, International Bank, Spanish Bank, merchants, members Manila Chamber of Commerce, strongly urge adoption of a peso standard. Strongly protest against adoption of U.S. currency resulting rise in prices and expenses disastrous to agricultural, mercantile interests unless U.S. dollar equal two pesos. Meeting unanimous."

## MOUNT PELÉE.

From Barbados, British West Indies, comes a telegram stating that Major Hodder, the officer commanding the British Royal Engineer force at St. Lucia, W.I., has reported observing the growth of a cone on the top of Mount Pelée, Martinique, first reported by the Martiniquais police on August 11. The cone, according to Major Hodder's calculation, has now reached a height of 928 feet with a base of 495 feet. This marvellous cone has taken only 107 days to reach its present dimensions, and it is still growing. Mount Pelée is still also growing, being now 5,000 feet in height, as against its former altitude of 4,428 feet.

## MARCUS ISLAND.

According to a Manila paper, information received there by the *City of Peking's* mail indicates that the United States will soon again assume sovereignty over Marcus Island. The State Department at Washington announces that Japan has receded from her position in regard to the controversy over ownership of the island and now concedes that the Japanese fishermen there are nomadic. Japan says she will depart them if the United States Government so requests. It is further intimated that Japan is ready to pay reasonable damages for the loss caused by the refusal of the marines to allow the *Julia E. Whelan* scientists to make required examinations of the guano deposits in the island. The indemnity Japan agrees to pay is about \$10,000 (gold). It will take several months to clear everything through diplomatic channels, but the result is as stated—it is said.

## FIGHT BETWEEN A HAWK AND A SNAKE.

A letter from Mindanao, in the Philippines Islands, tells the story of a remarkable battle fought in mid-air between a hawk and a snake. The hawk was seen to flutter down from the top of a mountain, acting as if it had been wounded, and as it gradually approached nearer it could be seen that it was fighting with a snake which was wrapped about its body and was gradually squeezing the life out of it. The hawk would poke its head up as if to strike the snake in the head, and the rear baggage car was driven with its sharp bill. This struggle continued for probably half an hour, until the life was almost crushed from the hawk, which then fell to the ground. These standing around hurried forward and upon examination it was found that the snake had wrapped itself three times around the hawk's body, the bones of which were crushed and broken. Both bird and reptile were in the throes of death. Each had killed the other in their mid-air battle.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st February.

## MOROCCO—PRETENDER TAKEN.

At daybreak on the 29th ultimo the Sultan's forces, commanded by the Minister of War, attacked the Pretender's position. The rebel forces were completely defeated and the Pretender captured with many of his followers.

## THE MISSION TO PERSIA.

A member of the Mission for conferring the Order of the Garter on the Shah arrived at Teheran and was escorted to Baharistan Palace by two squadrons of Cossacks and forty mounted police.

## POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

To-night at the Theatre Royal Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co. begin their season in Hongkong, opening with *The Belle of New York*. It is needless to dilate here upon the excellence of the Lilliputian Co.; the heavy bookings which have been made since the box plan opened are sufficient testimony to that. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing the little people will eagerly welcome them back. *The Belle of New York* will be repeated to-morrow and on Friday night. The Co.'s repertoire includes also *Paul Jones* and *A Gaiety Girl*.

## THE U.S. CUTTERS FOR M. SHANGHAI.

The last of the two coastguard cutters built by Farman, Boyd & Co. of Shanghai for the Philippines government has arrived in Manila. She is called the *Tabla* and was taken across by Captain H. Struve, who for many months had been stationed in Shanghai superintending the construction of the ten boats for the insular coastguard service and who has gone back to consult with his chief, Commander Marx, on matters pertaining to the widening up of the contract and to the carrying out of the new one calling for five more boats of the same kind.

## THE RACE MEETING.

As the races approach, the crowds who go down to see the morning gallops increase in numbers and quite a number of ladies have visited the course during the past week or so. The races will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday (off-day) of next week. Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure can now be got from Mr. Kolly and Walsh, Ltd. The Stewards request the pleasure of the presence of the ladies at the grand stand and enclosure during the races. An enclosure will be reserved for members with their wives and families. Intending visitors are reminded that no servants will be allowed inside the enclosure without tickets, which can be had on application to Mr. J. Grant, the secretary.

## U.S. ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A New York telegram to a Manila newspaper states that there was a hot discussion in the Senate on the subject of the conduct of the Army in the Philippines. Party lines were sharply drawn and the debate was animated between the Republicans, defending the Army, and the Democrats, who alleged gross cruelties perpetrated by American soldiers. The principal subject of the discussion was the killing of Father Augustine in Panay. The Democrats declared that this act was murder and denounced the policy of the administration and the conduct of the Army. The Republicans replied that in the War of the Rebellion smaller crimes than that of Father Augustine had resulted in the hanging of American citizens. A strong effort is being made by the anti-imperialists to secure prosecutions for the alleged outrage on the priest.

## EUROPEAN-CHINESE MARRIAGES.

One of the Methodist district synods in Queensland has requested the conference in that state to instruct the ministers of the church not to officiate at any wedding of Chinese men and white women. The reason given is that many of the Chinese who seek to marry European women have wives in China, and though Chinese marriages are not recognised in Australia, a second marriage is morally an act of bigamy, in which serious wrong may be done to women ignorant of Chinese customs and laws. The same synod has recommended that as many Chinese regard the rite of baptism merely as a part of a form of naturalising children as British subjects the ministers of the church be instructed to refrain from baptising Chinese children unless the parents or guardians have become members of a Christian church.

## A HONOLULU LEPER FOR HONGKONG.

Among the Chinese passengers to Hongkong from Honolulu by the *City of Peking* was a leper, who was found to be suffering from the loathsome disease only when the steamer got to Manila. The man had his family aboard and was bound for Hongkong. He evidently was in the act of escaping deportation to the leper colony on Molokai Island, for he came on board of the steamer at Honolulu. During the voyage he mingled freely with the other passengers, eating at the same table with them. How he escaped observation by the ship's doctor the local authorities were unable to comprehend, for his case was so pronounced that even a casual look at the man reveals to the practised eye, says a Manila paper, that he is a leper of the most hopeless kind. After the captain of the *Peking* was informed of these facts he ordered the man into segregated confinement until Hongkong was reached, where he was to be turned over to the health authorities.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-fifth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 14th February, 1903, at noon:—

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1902.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,437,740.83, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$4,221,525.37.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$5,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$3,456,525.37, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$533,333.33, and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$177,777.77.

The difference in exchange between 4s. 6d. the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 4s. 7d., the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,309,941.53.

The balance, \$1,135,472.73, to be carried to new profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. J. Raymond has been elected chairman for the year 1903 and Mr. H. E. Tomkins deputy chairman.

Mr. A. Haupt and Mr. H. W. Slade having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. Michelson and Mr. G. Balloch have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. N. A. Siebs, Mr. E. B. Tomkins and Mr. H. Schabert retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. C. S. Sharp and Mr. W. Hutton Potts; the latter has been acting in the place of Mr. P. Henderson, who has left the Colony. Mr. P. Henderson has now resigned, and the Hon. C. S. Sharp and Mr. W. Hutton Potts offer themselves for re-election.

H. SHAW, Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—  
ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.  
31st December, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,000,000.00
Reserve fund	19,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund	4,750,000.00
Macroe insurance account	50,000.00
Notes in circulation	
Authorized issue against securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	\$10,000,000.00
Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinance No. 16 of 1902	
Macroe issue against securities deposited with the Hongkong Government	6,574,521.09
Current accounts	
silver	\$36,727,322.20
Gold	\$2,614,528.38
7d.	31,559,584.4
Fixed deposits	
silver	\$46,111,818.42
Gold	\$2,365,803.18
7d.	51,900,561.63
10,014,119.45	

Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London offices against bills receivable) 14,397,265.13  
Bills receivable 4,221,525.37  
Liability on bills of exchange rediscounted, \$5,230,330.13, 1d. of which up to this date \$3,058,000 have run off.

\$289,885,631.19

## ASSETS.

Liability on bills of exchange re- discounted, £5,229,390 13s. 1d. of which up to this date £3,658,000 have run off.	\$290,8
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## GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1902.

ed in	bullion in hand and in transit .....	5,2
strong	India Government revenue paper .....	2,1
ists to	Consols, colonial and other securities ..	0,5
ge on	Sterling reserve fund investments, viz. :—	
	\$256,000 2½ per cent.	
	(consols lodged with the	
	Bank of England as a	
	special London reserve	
	at 90 \$225,000 .....	\$1,000,000.00
	\$267,500 2½ per cent.	
	consols. \$255,000 2½ per	

## By balance of undivided profits, 30th June 1902

\$1,437,740.83

By amount of net profit for the six months ending 31st December, 1902, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due

2,789,784.49

\$4,221,525.37

## STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance

By balance 30th June, 1902, (invested in sterling securities)

\$10,000,000.00

## SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance

By balance 30th June, 1902

\$4,750,000.00

By transfer from profit and loss account

\$5,500,000.00



## SEQUEL TO A SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CASE.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 22nd January, before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Chief Justice, the case H. D. O'Shea v. T. D. Cowen was heard. This was a judgment summons, H. D. O'Shea being the plaintiff and T. D. Cowen the defendant.

The plaintiff said that he had a judgment given in his favour against the defendant for Tls. 100, and \$1,080 costs.

The defendant, who was placed in the witness box and examined as to his means, said that he had had no banking accounts since June, 1902. Documents in connection with these accounts had been handed over to Mr. Brown. On the 1st July last he was re-engaged on the *New Press* at a salary of \$200 a month and commission on the profits of the business. There had been no profits to draw upon. During the last part of the engagement he had been allowed quarters. The two judgments against him might have been satisfied, but not to his knowledge. In 1901 the *China Times* was assigned to his brother, before the libel case was heard of against him. He had no money or property in Shanghai, Tientsin, or elsewhere. If the *Shanghai Times* paid for the money which had been put into it he would receive a certain amount, but the paper never would pay this. If he had an opportunity of employment he would go to Japan, where he was led to understand by a friend he could take up work on the *Japan Gazette*, at Yokohama. He did not know what position he would occupy, or what salary he would receive. He had not been doing outside journalistic work, and there were no outstanding accounts due to him.

The plaintiff submitted that the defendant could pay him by instalments.

His Lordship said that he did not see how the defendant could pay instalments, if his salary was \$20 a month. There was nothing for the plaintiff to do but wait for the money until the defendant could pay it.

## TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The 1st January marked the beginning of the enforcement of the new temperance law, another great effort to make England sober by Act of Parliament. For the first time simple drunkenness becomes a punishable offence under the law. Any person found intoxicated in a public place can now be summarily dealt with. To be drunk in public when in charge of a young child renders anyone liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. People who enable a person to become drunk are also to be punished. The new law is specially severe with publicans who harbour, encourage, or serve drunkards. The names of habitual drunkards are to be taken and supplied to the license-holders. A publican serving them can be fined from 40 upwards, and any man "treating" a convicted habitual drunkard is liable to a 40s. fine or a sentence of a month's hard labour. The convicted habitual drunkard is liable to a 20s. fine the first time he even applies for drink within three years of his conviction. Heavier penalties are imposed afterwards. Clubs now come under a stricter law. Every club has to be registered. Drunkards can no longer be served in them any more than in public-houses. The most important point in the registration of clubs is that the idea of a club being a private house is exploded. Various regulations are calculated to restrict the bogus clubs so common in many cities. Clubs that are mainly liquor-drinking centres, or clubs that encourage drunkenness will be struck off the register. If liquor is sold in an unregistered club every officer and every member acquainted with the fact becomes liable to a substantial fine. Grocers' licenses, blamed by many for the great increase of drunkenness among women, are by degrees to come under magisterial control, and will no longer be issued in the old indiscriminate fashion.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board will be held tomorrow, the 5th February, at 4.15 p.m.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Annual Report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the year 1902.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

## AGENDA.

1. Application from Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs for exemption from reducing the bridges of six houses on L.L. No. 578 to a width of 3 feet 6 inches.
2. Correspondence relative to the bridges in the backyard of three houses on H.H.L. 135, 136 and 137.
3. Mortality Statistics for the weeks ended January 3rd and 10th, 1903.
4. Lamewashing Return for the fortnight ended January 31st, 1903.
5. Rat Return for the fortnight ended February 2nd, 1903.
6. Application for a stall in Central Market for the sale of milk.
7. Correspondence relative to the fumigation of the basements, &c., of the houses on Kennedy Road and McDowell Road.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Maru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 10th ult. via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the morning of the 31st ult. The C.P.L. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 4.30 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left again at 9.30 p.m. on the 2nd for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on the 6th inst. The W.Y.K. steamer *Tanaka Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here tomorrow. The "Glen" Line steamer *Glennhurst* left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on the 6th inst. The C.M. steamer *Ching Wo* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

## THE FAR EAST IN 1902.

The following is the review in the *Times* of Far East affairs in 1902—

Two years ago troubles in the Far East loomed almost as large as the South African war itself and in one respect they were even more serious, because they involved the whole of Europe and America. But Peking, as we know, was captured without much loss by the allied forces; the Legations and their inmates were saved, and after an interval, the Court returned to Peking and strove to reassure the Western world with excuses and promises. Some of these latter have been in part performed and throughout the disturbed districts of China things have settled down to something like their normal condition. But the whole history of the Boxer outbreak and of the attitude towards China adopted by the Powers since by some of the European Powers made it necessary for England to take stock of the situation, and to make such modifications in her policy as the new condition of things demanded. The first and most important result of the meditations of the Foreign Office and the Cabinet was given to the world in the middle of February, in the form of a despatch from Lord Lansdowne to the British Minister at Tokyo. This despatch enclosed an important agreement signed by Lord Lansdowne for the British Government, and by Baron Hayashi on behalf of Japan, whereby each country promised for a period of five years to protect the other's interests in China and Korea respectively. By this treaty, if either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of its interests in those countries, becomes involved in war with another Power, the other agrees to remain neutral, but if the said other Power is joined in active hostilities by another Power or Powers then Great Britain and Japan will unite their forces and will fight and make peace together. The great importance of this agreement, this "new dual alliance," as it was commonly called, is obvious, and was at once recognised all over the world. It is satisfactory to remark that the treaty was well received in America, and was declared to be not unwelcome to other France, Russia, or Germany, though the Anglo-Japanese alliance of all three countries were obviously vexed at the discovery that the hated England was not so isolated as they commonly represented her. In China, in spite of a nominal "evacuation," which leaves all the strategic points accessible within a very few hours or days, the Russification of Manchuria has gone steadily forward; but so, on the other hand, has the evacuation of Tientsin by the allied troops, which have held that city since the time of the troubles. Germany's endeavour to secure from China an engagement unacceptable to this country caused a temporary hitch in the evacuation of Shanghai, but has not prevented the ultimate withdrawal of the garrisons. An important step in the commercial development of China has been taken by means of the treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay, under which the Chinese, in consideration of an increase in the import duties, agree to abolish throughout the Empire the vexatious and cumulative internal duties called *chün*. It is not yet certain, however, whether this wise arrangement will come into practical operation in the near future.

## TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, 20th January.  
SHANSI NEWS.

From reliable information to hand it is learned that the Acting Governor Chao of Shansi, who holds a Hanlin rank, is apparently giving good satisfaction. He is encouraging the students in the New University to apply themselves to the study of Western learning, pronouncing the Chinese classical education of little use in the new conditions and requirements of China. The Niehtai (also Hanlin) and Taitai are anti-foreign in sentiment, but it is said that the firmness of Sir E. Satow in connection with the trouble in the south had a very salutary effect in Shansi. Not long since Taiyuan was visited by two German officers, one of them travelling ostensibly for pleasure, and with no return. Nothing transpired to indicate what their object was in running about over the country at this inclement season and in the conditions in which one has to travel in North-China in the winter time. Rumour has it that some Russians have also been going about that part of the country of late, but of this nothing reliable is to hand. Shansi local magistrates have been notified that railway construction will commence in the spring, and that they will be expected to maintain order, supply all needed material, and render other assistance to the foreigners in charge as may be needed. Thus they have time to make preparations for coming events.

## SIGNS OF MOVEMENT.

A rum around the old city of Tientsin and suburbs cannot fail to impress one with the many changes that are taking place, the improvements that are in progress, the increased business activity, and the enlarging of its borders. Many two-story buildings are being erected, generally in Chinese style, but here and there, and not a few in the aggregate, modelled after the foreign pattern. Where new roads or streets are being laid out, some order and regularity are being maintained, and they are of good width. There are some of the ways in which the benefits of the foreign occupation and the rule of the T.P.G. are being shown. With a good fairway to the sea, there seems no reason to doubt the future prosperity of the place.

## A THAW.

Passing along the river bank to-day, it was noticeable that the police or soldiers had all disappeared since yesterday when they were in full spring, and the ice in many places was breaking up. This is very early for the ice to disappear, and it may be that a few days hence we will have some severe weather. For one thing the water in the river is very low, and so is more easily affected by any change of temperature than if there was a greater volume of water. — *N.C. Daily News*.

## THE NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In the January number of the *Contemporary Review*, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Richard has an article on the above subject. We make some extracts—

"Of all the great events which happened in our time, those men who are the best acquainted with China and the neighbouring nations agree that the greatest is the Renaissance of the Far East. Notwithstanding some recrudescence of Boerism, obstruction by the Conservatives and the wiles of some foreign diplomats, China has sanctioned opening of several trunk railways, inland navigation and of mining, all matters of incalculable importance. The Chinese Imperial Post is gradually extending, with railways and steamships, and will be another enormous boon to the Middle Kingdom. The starting of newspapers and magazines among the Chinese is also capable of doing wonders for them. The visit of three of the young Manchu Princes to Europe, America and Japan, was in China's present stage of development, an event of great moment. The effect of residence in Japan on those reformers who led in China immediately after the China-Japanese war, and the wide-spread Japanese Government propaganda in favour of an East Asian league whereby Japan and China and as many of the Asiatic nations as they can get are to join against the aggressions of the West, are also striking factors in the new China of to-day.

"But incomparably the greatest of these far-reaching movements is the change in the character of Chinese education. I propose in this article to give some idea of this reformation, which at no distant day will react on everything in the world, for mind controls matter and right thought must precede right action, and the Chinese factor is bound to have a large place in the future problems of the world. Some of my reasons for holding such a view will be found below. In May, 1901, a missionary, whose advice the Chinese Plenipotentiaries had sought in the settlement which followed the Shansi massacres, suggested that the best settlement for Shansi would be the establishment of modern colleges for teaching universal knowledge, as it would remove the chief cause of antipathy to foreigners, namely, ignorance. This proposal the Chinese Government agreed to, and later on it decided to adopt the same principle for the whole empire. For example: An Edict on Reform in Education, published by the Chinese Government on the 24th of August, 1901, commanded the abolition of essays or homilies on the Chinese classics in examinations for literary degrees, and substituted for them essays and articles on modern matters, Western laws, and political economy. The same procedure was also to be observed in the future in the examination of candidates for office. By the same Edict it was ordered that the methods in use for gaining military degrees—namely, trials of strength with stone-weights, agility with the great sword, and marksmanship with the bow and arrow on foot and on horseback—were not of the slightest value in turning out men for the army, whose knowledge of strategy and military science were the *sin qua non* for military officers, these trials of strength, etc., should be thenceforth abolished forever.

"Another Edict for the establishment of new universities, colleges and schools in China was published on the 12th of September, 1901. It commanded all existing colleges in the empire to be turned into schools and colleges of Western learning. Each provincial capital was to have a university like the Peking University, whilst the colleges in the prefectures and districts of the various provinces were to be schools and colleges of the second and third classes. Another Edict, for sending students to be educated abroad, was published on the 17th of September, 1901. It commanded the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces of the Empire to follow the example of the Viceroy Liu Kung-yi of Liangkiang, Chang Chih-tung of Hukwang, and Kuei Chün (Manchu) of Szechuan, in sending young men of scholastic promise and ability abroad to study any branch of Western science or art best suited to their abilities and tastes, so that they might in time return to China and place the fruits of their knowledge at the service of the empire.

"Those who are acquainted with China know very well that many of the Edicts of the Government do not amount to much more than waste paper. In this case, however, it has not been so. The Imperial College in Shansi has been opened, with some 300 students, in the hope that it will develop into one of the provincial Universities. It is divided into a Chinese and a Foreign Department. All the candidates for admission must have the Chinese degree of B.A. After the students have completed their Chinese course they pass on to the Foreign Department. The Foreign Department has six foreign professors and six Chinese professors who hold diplomas of Western learning. Besides this there is a staff of six translators of university text-books into Chinese, superintended by a foreigner. The Edicts have not been a dead letter in the other provinces either, though there has been enormous difficulty in getting a sufficient number of professors to teach, or of text-books to use. Some Chinamen, who under the old system of education would not have got more than £30 per annum now get £240, and there are not enough of them. At the lowest estimate text-books and books of general knowledge of the West to the value of £25,000 must have been sold during this year alone. Books to the value of £6,000 were sold by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.

"But the important question presents itself: What can the Chinese make of Western learning at this stage? What kind of knowledge do they seek? In replying to this, nothing will more clearly reveal the true condition of the Chinese official mind to-day than to transcribe some of the questions put to the students at the triennial examinations this year.

"The examinations in all the eighteen provinces are held simultaneously on the 8th of the 8th Moon (September). In round numbers some 10,000 students attend each of these examinations in the maritime and riverine provinces, which are the most populous, whilst the other provinces have from 5 to 8,000 each, making up a grand total of 150,000 students with a B.A. degree—a fact unique on the earth. This year was one in which these triennial examinations were held. The following are some of the questions put.

"Mr. Richard goes on to give examples from the different provinces. Unfortunately considerations of space prevent us from quoting all but a few—

"As Chinese and Western laws differ, and Western people will not submit to Chinese punishments, what ought to be done so that China may be mistress in her own country like other nations?

"When did a gold standard arise in commerce, and why is gold getting dearer? Who are the leaders of the gold and the silver standard? In the payment of indemnity this rise in gold price will make an immense difference. What is the remedy?

"The Sovereignty of Russia is absolute, of England limited, of America elective. Which of these three would be most useful or injurious to China?

"As Western law arose from Rome, give the outline of its rise and progress; and as China suffers much from extra-territoriality, explain how China can get back control of all its country like other nations.

"The eager competition in trade is called by Western countries commercial war. In what way should China form a plan to oppose this?

"It is this renaissance of 150,000 student candidates for the Chinese M.A. degree, and of about ten times that number of student candidates for the B.A. degree, making a grand total of 1,550,000—say a million and a half—of Chinese students, who have proved their intellectual capacity not to be inferior to that of the white race, it is the turning of the faces of this grand intellectual army Westward, which is the greatest event of modern times. Shall this army be antagonistic to the West, or will it only stimulate a healthy rivalry in all departments between the East and the West? Shall the rivalry develop on the low savage plane of brute force, or on the more civilised lines of ancient religions, which are only ancient systems of education according to the then light of the world? Or shall it waste its energies by foolishly doubting everything because the ancient discoveries and teachings in religion, government and science were not final? Or shall it follow the higher course pointed out both by Confucius and by Jesus Christ, viz., that our happiness and our prosperity are to be found in always following the best? Confucius says: 'Don't rest in anything but the best.' Jesus Christ says: 'Be ye perfect as your Father in Heaven is perfect.' How the Chinese students of the East and the West will utilise the new knowledge acquired the future alone will reveal. But when we remember how much has been done in 30 years by China, it is clear that we have before us at least the beginning of one of the most stupendous facts of the modern world."

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 3rd February.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN.

William B. Atterbury (30), of America, was remanded on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences at Manila. The accused, who pleaded not guilty and was refused bail because particulars of the charge have not yet been received here from Manila, was arrested on the arrival of the *Yuen-sung* from the American port yesterday morning. Governor Taft having notified the authorities here that the prisoner was wanted. The necessary documents in connection with the case are on the way up, and Atterbury will in due course be extradited.

## THEFT OF A BOAT.

Chi Tin, of no occupation, was sent to prison for two months, with hard labour, for stealing a fishing-boat and the oars, of the total value of \$35, from a Chinaman in Cheung Chau on the 17th ult.

## PRESIDENT CASTRO'S RULE.

A despatch dated Caracas, December 31, says:—President Castro, who has been putting off his return to the capital on one pretext or another, arrived here yesterday to confer with the United States Minister. The people, with whom he is exceedingly unpopular on account of his merciless rule, received him with scant demonstrations. On the other hand, the soldiers gave him an enthusiastic welcome. Through-out Venezuela conditions are lamentable. President Castro's mandate is the only law, and he shows scant mercy. He has filled the gaols with his political opponents. Executions take place everywhere. The soldiery is able in this way to gratify personal spite or dissatisfaction. Within sixteen miles of the road close to the capital eighty-five corpses have been either hanged or shot. The country elsewhere is a war with blood. Castro seems entirely irresponsible, and is likely to yield to any mad impulse. Mr. Bowen, who has been handling the delicate international difficulty with consummate skill, doubts what may happen in Castro's present frame of mind.

## BEWARE OF THE PARTY.

Offering imitations of Macmillan & Cameron's Pens. "They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The 'Pilot' and the 'Waverley Pen.' Sold at all Stationers. MACMILLAN & CAMERON, LTD., Waverley Works, Edinburgh. 1245-2

## EASTMAN'S

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WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.,

## PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

[39]

## VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND MUSIC PRINTERS, PAPER AGENTS, &c.

EACH DEPARTMENT UNDER TRAINED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. LATEST MACHINERY FOR PRODUCING FIRST-CLASS WORK.

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Leading lines kept in stock.

## AMERICAN DRUMMERS IN THE FAR EAST.

## CIRCULAR BY CONSUL RUBLEE.

Mr. W. A. Rublee, late U.S. Consul in Hongkong, has addressed the following circular to "American commercial travellers in the Orient":—

"The experiences of two young Americans (Messrs. Kegan and Rosenkrantz) who recently spent six months travelling through Japan, China, and the Philippines for the purpose of soliciting trade, affords good evidence that there is much commerce to be secured by Americans if it is properly sought. These young men studied the Chinese language in San Francisco and acquired a sufficient knowledge of it to make themselves understood. They had, therefore, the great advantage of being able to do business directly with their Chinese customers. As it was their first trip to the Orient, they did not bring a large variety of samples, but the results have been so encouraging that they propose to return equipped with an enlarged outfit. The method pursued by these young men is worthy the attention of our manufacturers. If two young Americans can learn the language in San Francisco sufficiently to enable them to deal with the Chinese in their own country, others can do the same. I have received a letter from the salesman who made this experimental trip during the past year, in which they tell of what they have accomplished. In speaking of cotton piece goods they refer to the market in southern China. The letter, which may be of interest to American manufacturers looking for trade in the Orient, reads:—

"As we did not know exactly what class of goods of American manufacture the market here required, we came to make a test, and brought with us the following lines:—American watches, rings, lockets, collar and cuff buttons, watch chains, electrical supplies, clocks, cotton, piece goods, etc., all of which we pushed to the utmost.

"Watches.—Notwithstanding the fact that at present Swiss watches have the greatest sale, with those of French make a close second, we had no difficulty in obtaining good orders, even though our prices were a trifle higher than those asked for European goods.

"Watch chains.—In this line, we found trade very good, our only drawback being that we did not have the patterns desired, although the prices asked were satisfactory. If we had had the patterns desired, in the quality of our samples, our orders would have been trebled.

"Jewelry.—In the general lines of jewelry, rings, etc., we had a very good trade and we found a fair demand for American plated jewelry of all descriptions.

"Clocks.—Our line of clocks is a low priced one, but even so, our prices could not compare with those asked for clocks of Japanese make; therefore we could not compete.

"Electrical goods.—We had an excellent trade in electrical supplies, and found the Chinese ready buyers of American goods.

"Cotton piece goods.—We regret exceedingly to report that, owing to the lack of enterprise on the part of our manufacturers at home in not attempting to cater to the wants of this market regarding widths, lengths, and qualities desired, we were unable to obtain any business from the Chinese, for the reason that the qualities were too fine and the prices too high for the market. In fact, for some of our goods the prices were expected to get were double those asked by our European competitors for products of an equal grade. We will add that we found the Chinese very much interested in American cotton goods, and were it not for the handicaps above stated, America would to-day be getting her share of the piece-goods trade in this market.

"Soliciting trade.—The trade solicitor employed by commission houses throughout China is a being known as the 'market shroff' who, as a rule, performs the combined duties of a salesman and collector. As a general thing, his only qualification for filling the position is that he carry on a conversation in 'pidgin English.' As an illustration, we will state that on our arrival in Shanghai, it was

our intention to go after the trade with the assistance of a 'shroff' who was recommended to us but, after showing him our samples and being informed by him that they were not suitable for the market, we decided that this was only his opinion, and that we would go from shop to shop with our samples and satisfy ourselves. This we did, with the result that on the goods which the shroff condemned we met with great success. We also find that the fact we speak the Chinese language has had great weight with the merchants.

"Payments.—All our bills, sold very paid on the letter of credit basis.

"Prospects for future business.—In our opinion, there is a splendid opening in China for American-made goods and we are now hurrying home, armed with samples of goods together with the prices at which they are sold in the Chinese market, and copious notes regarding classes of goods in which the United States is not represented in this field, which we hope to induce our home people to manufacture.

## IF YOU REQUIRE

## BOTTLED ALES, BEERS AND STOUTS, BUY THE BEST.

Ind. Coops & Co's	Doz.
Ale, Light Gravity	Per 8 Dos Pts \$18.50 \$23.50
Ale, Light Gravity	4 " Qts 19.00 4.75
Ale, Light Gravity	8 " Pts 21.00 2.65
Beas, Bear's Head	4 " Qts 22.00 5.50
Do, do	8 " Pts 27.00 3.40
Dortmund, Pilsener	4 " Qts 18.00 4.50
Do, do	8 " Pts 18.00 3.00
El Capitan	4 " Qts 16.50 4.15
Do, do	8 " Pts 16.50 2.75
Jubilee	4 " Qts 16.50 4.15
Do, do	8 " Pts 16.50 2.75
Manich, Dark	4 " Qts 17.00 4.25
Do, do	8 " Pts 17.00 2.85
Blatz, American	4 " Qts 19.00 4.70
Do, do	8 " Pts 19.00 2.90
Yebisu, Japanese	Light
Yebisu, Japanese	Dark
Do, do	8 " 16.00 2.10
Do, do	8 " 17.00 2.20

## STOUT.

Ind. Coops & Co's	Per 8 Dos Pts \$19.50 \$24.50
Guinness, Bear's	Head
Guinness, Bear's	4 " Qts 20.00 5.00
Guinness, Bear's	8 " Pts 25.00 3.15

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD. 141

## NOW ON SALE.

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AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS, Shanghai; Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home, Shanghai; Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd., Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama; Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; YUN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy; Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow; Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin; Messrs. HODGE & Co., Seoul Press, Seoul; "NAGASAKI PRESS" OFFICE, Nagasaki; "KOREA CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Kobe; The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong; and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street, Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

I BEG to notify that on and after the 1st JANUARY, 1903, the SUBSCRIPTION to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" will be as follows:—

PER QUARTER ... .. \$2

PER MONTH ... .. \$3

ALFRED CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [3202]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER CO., LD.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND KOWLOON.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.

ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.

Apply to— THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGKONG;

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

## FOR SALE.

ONE NEW EDISON (LATEST No. 7) OSCILLATING MIMOGRAPH, with ACCESSORIES.

Apply to— THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD. Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [427]

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 1st FLOOR.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [416]

## WANTED.

ASSISTANT wanted for a General Store at Tientsin. Must be Experienced and have First-class References. Liberal Salary to a suitable young man.

Apply to— I. TALLIEU &amp; CO. Tientsin, 23rd January, 1903. [424]

HONGKONG AND WIAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Prince, on MONDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1903, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd FEBRUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [420]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of 8 SHARES numbered 582, 583, standing in the Register of this Company in the name of Late Mr. M. P. BARRAHAM, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Duplicate Certificate for the said 8 Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [425]

S. PATRICK'S CLUB BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

WILL commence on MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY. Entries will close on SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, at 7 P.M. Sharp. Cap and representing teams are requested to meet in the above Club Garden Road, for the purpose of forming the rules which they will play under.

D. DOYLE, Hon. Sec., S. Patrick's Club.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [428]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1903.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd. Price \$3 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2. No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

J. GRANT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [417]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th instant.

An Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets. All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

J. GRANT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [418]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACECOURSE during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Under-Signee.

J. GRANT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [419]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 5th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 11 A.M., at the old GERMAN CLUB, Wyndham Street, ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD BAR COUNTER, a THEATRICAL STAGE with GEAR, &amp;c., a Varied Collection of THEATRICAL COSTUMES, GAS and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, some CHAIRS, TABLES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [412]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

ONE DAY'S RACE MEETING will be held early in APRIL next, provided sufficient entries are received. Particulars and Conditions as to Programme will appear later.

By Order, A. S. ANTON, Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1903. [397]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side).

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [3239]

## ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 4th FEBRUARY, 1903.

UNTIL 14th FEBRUARY ONLY.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.

REPERTOIRE—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY &amp; FRIDAY, 4th, 5th, 6th FEBRUARY.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

SATURDAY, MONDAY &amp; TUESDAY, 7th, 9th, 10th FEBRUARY.

"PAUL JONES."

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY &amp; FRIDAY, 11th, 12th, 13th FEBRUARY.

"A GAITY GIRL."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THERE WILL BE ONLY TWO MATINEES THIS SEASON.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, AT 3.30 P.M.

"PAUL JONES."

SECOND AND LAST MATINEE, 14th FEBRUARY, AT 3.30 P.M.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

LATE TRAMS AND FERRIES DURING SEASON.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [355]

## NOTICE.

THE Office of the undersigned has This Day been REMOVED to No. 52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, FIRST FLOOR (above Tak Cheong's Tailor Shop).

P. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Solicitor.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1903. [397]

JUST PUBLISHED—2nd (REVISED) EDITION.

THE FRENCH IN TONKIN AND SOUTH CHINA. By ALFRED CUNNINGHAM. Sixty Illustrations and One Map. Price 8s.

ON SALE AT LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

PRESS NOTICES.

This volume places before the English reader the best description of the Southern French colonies in the Far East that has yet appeared. "SHANHAI MERCURY."

"Many of us in the Far East have read books on Tonkin, ancient and modern, but a knowledge of things as they are there to-day, of what has been accomplished under M. Doumer's administration is far from common. The author has written what he set out to do, a very readable and accurate sketch of the colony as it is at present. Altogether, this is a book to read."—BANGKOK TIMES.

THE BOOK WILL BE FOUND TO BE A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2776]

## CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting. THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

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Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases \$6.25 \$8.00

Pegmatite Cases \$6.50 \$8.50

Ejector Brass Cases 7.50 9.25

Apply to— WM. SCHMIDT &amp; CO., Gunmakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [165]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, on 7th FEBRUARY 1903, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1902, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 7th FEBRUARY, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1903. [364]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at my OFFICE, No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2 P.M., when the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th of January, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Regulations thereof.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the said printed document may be inspected by any Shareholder at my Office.

Dated 31st of January, 1903.

C. EWENS, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1903. [349]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the General Managers, Pender's Street, at 12.30 P.M., THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), 4th FEBRUARY, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1902, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th January to the 4th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [345]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1903, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 11th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1903. [322]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director, and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th of JANUARY to the 7th FEBRUARY, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [281]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., or so soon as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting to be held at 12 o'clock Noon that day shall be concluded, when the proposed Resolution will be proposed. Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) In Article (79) the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "seven."

(b) In Article (84) the words "nine thousand" shall be substituted for the words "seven thousand."

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903. [282]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1903, the following Resolution was passed—

"That in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 11th day of November, 1902, and confirmed on the 27th day of 1 November, 1902, a Call of Fifty Cents per Share be made upon all holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company, and the same is hereby made. Such Call to be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 9th day of February, 1903."

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of 5% per annum on all Calls remaining unpaid after the 9th day of February, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' Receipt for payment of the Call, and surrendering thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at my OFFICE, No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2 P.M., when the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th of January, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Regulations thereof.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the said printed document may be inspected by any Shareholder at my Office.

Dated 31st of January, 1903.

C. EWENS, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1903. [349]

## BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [420]

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000

STEELING RESERVE \$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE \$4,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—Chairman.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq. D. Meyer Moses, Esq.

Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq. H. E. Tonkins, Esq.

C. Michelau, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [19]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschow).

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS: DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [24]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 2,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 1,000,000.

CAPITAL UNPAID—Yen 1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—Yen 800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang, Peking.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

" " " 3 " " "

" " " 3 " " "

" " " 3 " " "

TARO HODSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [478]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—U.S. \$2,000,000 Gold

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS—\$1,180,000

" " " \$7,150,000

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—33 &amp; 35, Lombard St., E.C. F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS—PARIS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG OFFICE—4, DES VOEUX ROAD. General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed at Current Rates.

E. F. GROB, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [1817]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—21,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—2,324,371

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. C. EWENS, Esq.

CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq. J. LAUTS, Esq.

Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed—5%.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1899. [21]

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED—1,125,000

PAID-UP—562,500

RESERVE FUND—50,000



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work  
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
174, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.  
Established over 20 years. Importers and  
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-  
wood, Jewellery, &c. highest grade,  
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road  
Central.

## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANSON.  
Diamond Jewellers and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Pares and Iloilo

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Brisbane and Croydon. Engravings and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

P. BLACKBURN & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for  
Hartmann, Redington's Genuine Com-  
position Red Hand Brand.

WISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MOORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers,  
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey  
hound Brand") and Blundell's  
Spencer & Co.'s Composition.

## WATCHMAKERS

BROZ & CO.,  
11, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

## JURY LIST 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
pursuant to the provisions of the Jury  
Consolidation Ordinance, No. 18 of 1887, I have  
this day caused to be posted, at the chief  
entrance to the Court House, a List of all Per-  
sons ascertained by me to be liable to serve as  
Jurors.

The said List will remain so posted until the  
15th proximo, in order that any person may  
apply by notice in writing to me requiring that  
his name or the name of some other person may  
be respectively either added to or struck off from  
the said List upon cause to be duly assigned in  
such notice.

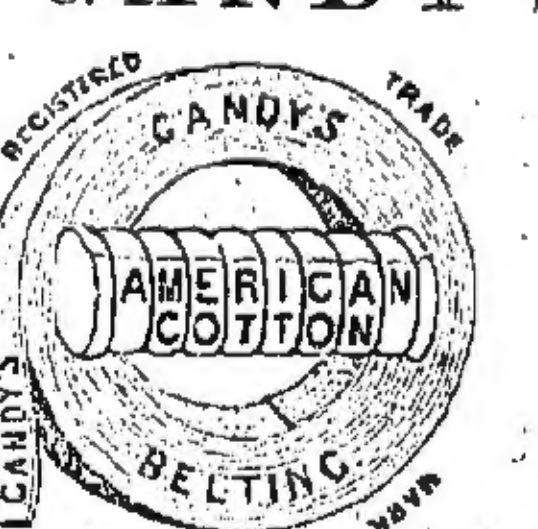
J. W. NORTON-KYSHE,  
Registrar, Supreme Court.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1903. [185]

A. LING & CO.,  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE STORE.  
FASHIONABLE CENTRE CARPETS  
ELECTRIC FANS, LIQUOR FRAMED  
AND ENOUGH LACQUERED WARE.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [205]

THE BEST  
THE OLDEST  
THE CHEAPEST  
BELT IN THE WORLD

GANDY'S



"THE GANDY BELT"  
ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:  
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.  
191-1 HONGKONG.

## OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected  
with the leading MILLS at PORT-  
LAND and RUDET SOUND, are always pre-  
pared to supply lumber for any specifications at  
LOWEST RATES. SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [18]

G. BACA & CO., Importers and Exporters  
of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE  
STAMPS, 33, P. Street, Hongkong, have  
just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong  
Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial  
Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards,  
Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton,  
Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., in Phototype  
and Coloured Colotype. Assortment of Postage  
Stamp Albums, Lessons, Hinges, Tweezer and  
other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all  
Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign  
orders promptly attended to. Cash with order  
or 1st class reference [255]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
CHRIS OF ALL-SORIS  
BY  
S. BARING-GOULD,  
Author of "Makabih," "John Herring," etc.

## CHAPTER X.

MY FRIEND BOUTFLOWER.  
I wonder that you will be talking—nobody  
marks you.

Sir John Chandos was a fine old man, erect,  
with a bronzed face, and grey hair that was  
waved above his temples, rippled as if crimped,  
possibly had been so. He had grey short  
whiskers, but was otherwise smooth shaven,  
with the gloss on his chin of recent subjection  
to the latter-bush and the razor. He had  
darkish eyes, and a look in them of a man born  
to command, but softened with a kindly light.  
There was none of the looseness of a nautical  
build about him. Miss Lavenham was intro-  
duced to him, and he saluted her with a  
stately bow.

Her aunt was pleased with her appearance;  
her evening dress was simple, pink, but well  
fitting and a few flowers were in her dark hair  
and bosom. She looked pretty, perhaps even  
striking. Her full, beautiful eyes redeemed  
whatever was amiss in the rest of her face.  
Indeed, anyone looking into them forgot mouth  
and nose, and saw only the splendour of those  
lustrous eyes, in which burned intelligence.  
The nose was somewhat " retroussé," and the mouth  
over large. She was tall, gracefully built, and  
had a beautifully shaped head and neck.

Sir John said: "I dine frequently with your  
aunt—we are very old friends. I am a venerable  
bachelor, and she has never found a man worthy  
of her. As it would be dull to take our meals  
each in silence and alone on our several flats,  
we have settled it thus by mutual consent. I  
might go to my club, but they say there I am  
growing old. I do not admit it—the fashion  
now is to speak in an undertone. It is all  
affectionate, like the shaking of hands. I  
cannot hear the bubble that goes on, mine  
are old fashioned ears, and my friends are  
impatient because I cannot accommodate myself  
to the new fangled style of talk. So I am lost  
here, where I can hear every word spoken by  
Lady Barbara, whose voice has the ring of  
perpetual youth. Your aunt most kindly ad-  
mits me to her table, and I must say, she keeps  
an excellent cook."

"Sir John"—pronouncing his name in the  
old fashioned way like "surgeon"—Lady  
Barbara said: "you flatter me. I have not  
the means to afford it. But where there is  
a will to be pleased, defects are overlooked."

"Not at all, I am a bit of a judge. And  
as to chefs, I don't believe in them. I have  
dined at most of the big hotels on the Con-  
tinent, and am weary of their exploits. To be  
sure, in Paris you go to Durand's or Le Grand  
Resort, and there you get an excellent dinner—  
but away from the Capital, what is given you?  
The same everywhere in tedious iteration. I  
remember the frites Provenc, in the Cafe Royal  
—but it is no more; and nowhere do you now  
get dinners as were served there. I know the  
huckered menu. Soup without flavour. Cavi-  
re de Lievre at this season, ever the fatal gigot  
and the tough rosbif, veal pignol, and a possible  
vol au vent. But here!"

"Are the seasons in always the same,"  
said Lady Barbara. "There is rosemary, that's  
for remembrance, and there are pansies, that's  
for thoughts. There's rue for you, and here's  
some for me; we may call it, herb-grace of  
Sundays."

"A seasoning that never fails," said the old  
man. "Miss Lavenham, I can hear every word  
your cousin says, and she does not raise her  
voice."

"Aunt," corrected Lady Barbara.  
"I should not have believed it," said the  
Admiral. "All the time you are for each of you,  
Dinner is served."

When they had taken their places at table,  
Chris was placed at the side, between the  
Admiral and her aunt.

"You need not listen to him," said Lady  
Barbara. "I never do. He is interminable as a  
talker. There is no getting in a word edge-  
ways."

"As to fish," said Sir John, "fish is not fit  
to be eaten out of London. Everywhere else,  
dead and flat. I never touch it in France or  
Germany. At Munich, at Vienna, I have had  
turbot and sole brought in water-tanks by train  
from the Baltic or the Atlantic, and the poor  
creatures were a mass of business— unfit for food.  
The fresh water fish most commonly served is  
grayling, utterly insipid."

"We sometimes have our little parties here,"  
threw in Lady Barbara, regardless of the old  
man's protest. "He takes in a chum or two of  
his, and I invite some of my lady friends, and  
we sit down to a rubber. Bless the man he is  
talking still."

"I have been in Perigord," continued Sir  
John Chandos, "and the sole idea of seasoning

HEAD  
BACK  
ACHE  
Ache all over. Throat sore,  
Eyes and Nose running, slight  
cough with chills; this is La  
Grippe.

Painkiller  
taken in hot water, sweetened,  
before going to bed, will break  
it up if taken in time.  
There is only one Painkiller,  
"PERRY DAVIS."

there is truffles, truffles in the soup, in the  
meat, in the mayonnaise, in the mashed potatoes  
—till you loathe them as the Israelites did the  
quails."

"That dress becomes you, Chris," from the  
other end of the table. "Who made it? Your  
taste, doubtless, and not that of Laura."

"Nothing local anywhere. The same at  
Rome, in Berlin, at Constantinople, and Madrid.  
On one occasion, my friend Boutflower—"

"Now he has started Boutflower," said Aunt  
Babs, "we shall have a string of reminiscences."

"But who was Mr. Boutflower?" asked  
Christine of the Admiral.

"Captain Boutflower! Boutflower! a capital  
fellow—excellent company, one of the most  
genial companions possible. He could turn his  
hand to anything—an Admirable Criticism."

"Shall I have the pleasure of an introduc-  
tion?"

"Alas!" the old gentleman sighed; "he has  
joined the majority. He was the warmest and  
truest of friends. Curious how shortlived my  
friends are! His was a piteous case. He ought  
to have been alive now; the cheeriest, most  
sanguine of men; but there are some things  
will break the heart of the most hopeful.  
Every one liked him; but he went down  
through no fault of his own. He was crushed  
by an imprudent marriage."

"How sad," said Chris sympathetically.  
"But do tell me about Captain Boutflower."

"Let him prove on," whispered Lady Barbara,  
"and pay attention to me. Now he is on the  
topic of his friend, he will run on till he runs  
down. Say an 'Indeed' and 'Really,' and  
'How interesting' just to keep him going."

"So Christine had to lend one ear to her aunt,  
and the other to the Admiral. Happily, the  
brain consists of two halves, so that each lobe  
can follow a separate train of thought simul-  
taneously."

Notwithstanding this structural advantage,  
Chris was unable to follow the continuous  
and conflicting currents of talk, between which  
she sat, and which met in her brain: for she  
was constrained alternately to address remarks  
to each speaker, showing some appreciation of  
what was being said.

She heard that Boutflower, "one of the  
finest sailors in Her Majesty's Navy," on one  
occasion in the Mediterranean had contrived a  
bisque soup without any prawns as basis, but  
how this was done she did not catch, as her  
attention was drawn off by her aunt, who in-  
formed her that when the aesthetic craze was on,  
her Aunt Laura had adopted a Kate Greenaway  
boinet, and a long dress, straight down with  
short body—"and with her figure too," which  
made her supremely ridiculous.

Then she learned how Boutflower had played  
a practical joke on some ladies in whose company  
he had ascended Vesuvius, by producing some  
fried fish out of the crater, as evidence of a  
communication between the ocean and the  
reservoir of central fires. But how he managed  
to smuggle up the fish she was unable to under-  
stand, as her mind was caught away by Lady  
Barbara, held in fast grip, till she had described  
to Chris the gown she had worn at a certain  
Drawing Room, and had told what it had cost  
her, and how many comforts she had been  
obliged to forego to meet the expenditure.

Next a good story reached her right ear,  
touching the way in which Boutflower had over-  
reached a Cingalese dealer in sham jewelry at  
Colombo, who was attempting to pass off to  
him a chain of false aqua-marine. But the point  
of the anecdote was broken by a communication  
poured into her left ear, relative to the misdeeds  
of Tollymore, who had neglected to pay the  
annuity due to his sister, and had been brought  
to book only by the threat of legal proceedings.

The dinner came to an end at last, and the  
ladies retired.

"He does not relish being long alone," said  
Lady Barbara. "He must be talking, and he  
has you now to receive his tedious stories."

On reaching the drawing-room Aunt Babs  
excused herself. She had to make some ar-  
rangement with her maid about a dress she  
purposed wearing on the morrow.

Whilst she was out of the room, Admiral Sir  
John Chandos entered. Christine mentioned to  
him to seat himself beside her on the sofa.

"Now, Sir John," she said, "tell me about  
Captain Boutflower, and what is sad in his  
story."

"As goodhearted a fellow as I ever met,"  
said the old man, rejoiced to have the girl all to  
himself as a listener, "and so handsome. He  
was always cheerful, although heaven knows,  
he had much to try him. His wife was a selfish,  
unprincipled woman, with no more brain than a  
peacock, and with all a peacock's vanity. She  
spoiled their only child, a boy, and neglected  
his education. Boutflower always sent home a  
liberal share of his pay, with strict injunctions  
that the lad should be sent to a good school;  
but the woman spent the money on herself, and  
let the boy run wild. When Boutflower re-  
turned to England, he was very indignant, and  
sent the lad to school. Then he was posted on  
the China Station, and no longer was he gone  
than she took her son away, and he grew up  
ignorant, self-indulgent, and undisciplined.  
On Boutflower's return, he was already sprung  
up to manhood. He put his son in an office,  
but he was dismissed thence, as useless. Then  
he furnished him with money, and sent him to  
Australia to try his luck at sheep farming.  
However, he returned by the next boat—and  
the money was spent. I believe that finally he  
did something disgraceful, and it broke my  
friend's heart—a man the soul of honour. I do  
not know the particulars. I had not the  
courage to enquire. When I saw Boutflower,  
he had something of the brain, brought on by  
very early that young fellow. He was a  
pitiable object. He took my hand, and put the  
other to his throat, there was a lump there; he  
had a stroke, and could not speak, but he  
looked at me and cried like a child. I am not  
ashamed to confess to you that the tears filled  
my eyes to see so good a man and so true a

friend reduced to a poor wreck. He was such  
a splendid fellow. He could draw and paint,  
and he played the violin to perfection. He was  
an admirable mechanic, and a first-rate naval  
officer. And there he was—imbecile and weep-  
ing—the end of all, brought about by a woman's  
folly and a son who was a shame to him. At  
length he died, and I really was not sorry for  
that—I attended his funeral, and, by Jove, will  
you believe me, his son got drunk on the  
occasion."

"What became eventually of the son?"

"I don't know. I do not want to know. He  
killed the best man that ever breathed, a man  
who would have sacrificed himself to do his  
duty. But do not talk of him any more. He  
makes my gorge rise."

The old Admiral was silent. His lips  
quivered.

Presently he said: "We will change the  
subject. And by the way, I want to give you  
a word of caution. Your aunt is a fine woman,  
an excellent woman, I esteem her most highly.  
But do not build on her promises. I suppose  
she has undertaken to present you at Court."

"Yes, Sir John."

"She will not do it! She cannot afford it,  
but she likes to suppose that she will, and to  
talk about it. And she has undertaken, I  
doubt not, to conduct you to entertainments of  
all kinds, balls, routs, the opera."

"Something of the kind."

"She will take you nowhere. She has not  
the money, and at her age she cannot stand the  
strain. However, I will see that you go to the  
opera. I will get you and her a box."

"How kind of you."

"Not at all—but hush! here she comes.  
Remember my words."

"What?" said Lady Barbara, entering.  
"Boutflower again?"

"Yes," answered Chris. "To the end of his  
sad tale in—where was it? Keats Green?"

"Is it the end?" asked the Admiral mus-  
tily. "Whilst that son lives—the story has  
its supplement."

(To be continued.)

INSURANCES  
NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901.  
£15,722,693.

L. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £2,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 637,500 0 0  
F. FIRE FUNDS... 2,395,548 5 2

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at  
Current Rates.

SHUEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1796]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-  
SURANCE CO.  
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at  
Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND  
CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.  
INCORPORATED 1851.  
—Cash Security... £625,719  
Total Losses Paid... £2,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at  
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1895. [27]

"L'URBAINE"  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.  
(Established 1833.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
GENERAL AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
at current rates.

P. LEMAITRE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [13]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at  
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

"DARTING"  
**'LANOLINE'**  
Natural Toilet Preparation.

"DARTING" TOILET "LANOLINE" in small and  
large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth  
and protects delicate complexions from the effects  
of wind and sun.  
"DARTING" "LANOLINE" TOILET SOAP is un-  
equalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple.  
It never irritates.

Wholesale: 65, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

## LADIES' GLOVES. SPECIAL OFFER.

FOWNES' BLACK SUEDE GLOVES FOR EVENING  
WEAR, \$2.25 PER PAIR.

DENTS' WHITE PARIS CASTOR FOUR BUFFS, STITCHED  
WHITE OR BLACK, \$1.25

THE ABOVE ARE BEING CLEARED BELOW COST AND  
ARE THIS SEASON'S STOCK.

**W. M. POWELL, LD.,**  
GENERAL DRAPERS,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. [44]

## THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

CAPSTAN TOBACCO

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.  
THREE STRENGTHS: MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL.

THESE BRANDS ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE. TOBACCO IN FINE CONDITION IN ALL CLIMATES.

MADE BY  
**W. D. & H. O. WILLS.**

BRANCH  
**BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO**

**COMPANY, LIMITED.** [48]

## NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,  
GELATINE-DYNAMITE

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,  
DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE.

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEI-HAI-WEI.

AGENTS—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**

325

**JAPAN COALS.**

**MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
**MITSUMI & CO.**

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LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

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Kuchino, Saio, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUMI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kurehara, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Oosura Otsuji  
Sashima, Tsutakura, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yanokibara, and other Coal.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French  
in a few months, mainly by conversation  
with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.  
Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1901. [13084]

THE CHUNG-WAH STABLE AND  
HORSE REPOSITORY.

THE above Stable, situated at the East  
end of Racecourse (Wongneicheong  
Village), has always on hand all kinds of  
First-Class CARRIAGES, DOG-CARTS,  
&c., &c., for Hire, and excellent accommodation  
for keeping horses.  
PRICE VERY MODERATE.  
Office Telephone No. 109.  
IU YUK KWAN,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1903. [363]

ON SALE.

"MOUNTINGS OF THE NAVAL  
GUNS and their Subsequent Use  
with the  
LADYSMITH RELIEF COLUMN."  
Being a Lecture by  
CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT,  
R.N. C.B.,  
and  
CAPTAIN A. H. LIMPUS, R.N.  
(of H. M. S. Terrible).  
The book is printed on art paper, and illus-  
trated with coloured maps and sketches.  
Prices ... \$1 and \$1.50



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are in section 1, nearest Hongkong Island in section 2, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf in section 3, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	COLOMANDEL	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	CYRUS	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	DIONE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	MACHAON	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KINPUK	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TAMARA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at Daylight.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	SAZAKI	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	SUNUKI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Daylight.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	MYRINUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	DARMSTADT	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	AMERICA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	WURZBURG	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 26th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KIRCHNER	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th March.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KONIGSBERG	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th April.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	SAMBIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st April.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	AUSTRIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 14th inst. P.M.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	HINDUSTAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	GHIBRALTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 14th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	PERADES	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	RIJON MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	IYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	INDRAPURA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TAISAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 16th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KARU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ROBERT MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	YENAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KAMAKURA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 13th inst. at Daylight.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	INABA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst. at Daylight.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TAMUKI	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-day.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TRIESTE	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ANNA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	PREUSSEN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	BRESLAU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	DAMI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	MAIDZUO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	JAPANESE MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	THALES	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KAI ONG	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	I. DE LA RAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KWEIFANG	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ZAITRO	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	ROSETTA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	YENAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	SUIGAKUO	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TANAN	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	LIUHSING	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	CAPI	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & MARSEILLES	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
TAMARA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at Daylight.
RIJON MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 10th Feb. at 4 P.M.
KAMAKURA MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 13th Feb. at Daylight.
SANUKI MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 21st Feb. at Daylight.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 24th Feb. at Noon.
BOMBAY MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 24th Feb. at Noon.
IYO MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 24th Feb. at 4 P.M.
INABA MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 27th Feb. at Daylight.
KUMANO MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 27th Feb. at Noon.
KASUGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 27th Feb. at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MURARA, Manager.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN RUSSIA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
DARMSTADT	...	WEDNESDAY, 4th Feb. 1903.
STUTTGART	...	WEDNESDAY, 18th Feb. 1903.
PREUSSEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 4th Mar. 1903.
HAMBURG	...	WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar. 1903.
HEINRICH	...	WEDNESDAY, 1st Apr. 1903.
SACHSEN	...	WEDNESDAY, 15th Apr. 1903.
KIAUTSCHOU	...	WEDNESDAY, 29th Apr. 1903.
BAYERN	...	WEDNESDAY, 13th May 1903.
RUON	...	WEDNESDAY, 27th May 1903.
PRINZ REG. LUTPOLD	...	THURSDAY, 11th June 1903.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "DARMSTADT," of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain G. Meiners, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd February. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd February.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Lines can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to  
HONGKONG, 2nd January, 1903.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
MECHERS & CO., AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
AMERICA	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 5th Feb. Freight.
WURZBURG	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 10th Feb. Freight & Passengers.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 26th Feb. Freight.
BAMBERG	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 10th Mar. Freight.
ANDALUSIA	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 24th Mar. Freight.
KONIGSBERG	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 7th April. Freight & Passengers.
SAMBIA	HAYRE and HAMBURG	On 21st April. Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TINSTEIN	About 6th February	Freight only.
LONDON, &c.	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	February	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	COLOMANDEL	February	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	February	Freight or Passage.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI and KOBE	BENGAL	February	Freight or Passage.

PASSENGER SEASON 1903.  
For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON DIRECT, via MALTA, 6,064 Tons. 23rd March.

Without Transshipment. For further Particulars, apply to  
HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1903. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## THE Steamship

## "LIGHTNING."

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 7th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

HONGKONG, 2nd February, 1903. [379]

## FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

## "GIBRALTAR."

Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SATURDAY, the 14th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

HONGKONG, 20th January, 1903. [280]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at LONDON, DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

## THE Steamship

## "AUSTRALIAN."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th February, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are on board.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passenger the Steamers of the Company have electric light fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 19th January, 1903. [24]

## FOR MANILA CEBU AND ILOILO.

## THE American Steamship

## "I. DE LA RAMA."

Captain F. Such, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HIJOS DE I. DE LA RAMA.

19, Connaught Road, Prince Central.

HONGKONG, 2nd February, 1903. [399]

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIogo AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

## "PREUSSEN."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Captain E. Prehn, has leave with the outward German Mail about SATURDAY, the 7th inst., A.M., will leave for the above places about 24 hours later arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MECHERS & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 2nd February, 1903. [5]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Fratelli and Robitine United Companies.)

## STEAM FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

## "CAPRI."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1903. [4]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, via CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

## SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 1st April.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 22nd April.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 6th May.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 13th May.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 Tons. ... WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the Isthmus of Isthmus of Panama, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAN OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connections made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

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